

**THREE-AXIS SENSOR ASSEMBLY FOR USE
IN AN ELASTOMERIC MATERIAL**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. **Field of the Invention**

5 The present invention relates to strain sensors and, more particularly, strain sensors embedded in an elastomeric material for measuring forces along three axes.

2. **Description of the Related Art**

Conventional strain gauges or sensors are typically used for measuring the expansion and/or contraction of an object under stress. Strain sensors may comprise a
10 resistive transducer, the electric output of which is proportional to the amount it is deformed under strain. In one type of resistive strain gauge illustrated in Figure 1, the gauge 1 is made of a metal foil or metal wire 2 that is mounted on a substrate 3, wherein the wire changes resistance with expansion or contraction in a particular direction. FIGURE 1 illustrates movement of the gauge, which is indicative of
15 movement of the object being monitored, with the arrow "x" indicating movement in the "x" direction. Such a sensor requires either a DC or an AC excitation voltage to generate a strain signal. In addition, it is preferably connected in a differential arrangement such as in a Wheatstone bridge circuit to determine the amount of strain. Other types of strain sensors include parallel plate capacitors, piezoresistive silicon
20 strain gauges, piezoelectric devices such as lead zirconium titanate (PZT), capacitors formed of inter-digitated fingers simulating adjacent parallel-plate capacitors, conductive elastomer resistive strain gauges, etc.

Each of these strain sensors is adapted to measure strain forces exerted on an object in a particular direction. However, measuring strain in three axes is often
25 desirable. For example, multiple axis strain detection is often of particular concern in determining shear and compressive strain in an elastomeric tire. Monitoring the

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forces exerted on the tread rubber of a tire in multiple axes can provide an indication as to the performance of the tire (e.g., traction), as well as provide information valuable, for example, in controlling different components of a vehicle. According to one type of tire monitoring sensor, the deflection of tire tread is measured as it passes through a contact patch, the contact patch being defined by that portion of the tire in contact with the road at any particular time. The sensor in this device is a piezoelectric polymer, a photo restrictive fiber optic, a variable plate capacitor, or a variable inductor, each of which is capable of measuring the length of the contact patch during tire operation. In addition, the sensor is connected to a transponder device for communicating single-axis strain data for analysis. Most notably, the data obtained by such a sensor does not provide any useful traction information because it is only capable of measuring the length of the contact patch. As a result, variables which affect the coefficient of friction, such as road condition, are ignored. Overall, this sensor is unable to provide sufficient data for determining tri-axial strain forces of interest.

According to another known type of tire sensing device, a number of toroidal bands of piezoresistive or piezoelectric elastomer are disposed in the tread of the tire. Notably, the measurement obtained by this device is not localized to a signal tread block, and as a result, suffers from undesirable effects due to centrifugal force, road surface irregularities, and pressure changes. In yet another sensor device for monitoring tires, reed sensors incorporating strain gauges are employed, each sensor measuring forces directed in a single axis. In this arrangement, three separate devices, disposed at three separate locations, are required to obtain three axes of traction data. A significant problem associated with such a device is that each individual tread block will experience forces from the three axes concurrently. Typically, each tread block acts independently in a stick-slip fashion. As a result, measuring X axis data from one tread block, Y axis data from an adjacent tread block and Z axis data from yet another location, will yield three axes of data that is of little use.

In view of the above, the field of sensor devices was in need of a sensor assembly that measures strain in three dimensions at a particular point or region so as to monitor, for example, tire traction, etc. Moreover, such a device should be self-

contained and be capable of being embedded in an object to be monitored, such as an elastomeric material (e.g., the rubber of a tire), during manufacture of the object without compromising the integrity of its performance.

OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention is directed to a sensor assembly for measuring strain forces in three dimensions. The preferred embodiment is particularly adapted to being embedded in an elastomeric material, such as a tire, during the manufacture of the tire. The sensor assembly is a self-contained device, and as such is particularly adapted to making three axis measurements at a particular point or region of the
10 object being monitored.

According to a first aspect of the preferred embodiment, a three-axis sensor assembly for use in an elastomeric material includes a first pair of sensors disposed along a first pair of respective axes that intersect, the first sensors being adapted to detect a force in a first direction. In addition, the sensor assembly includes a second
15 pair of sensors disposed along a second pair of respective axes that intersect, the second sensors detecting a force in a second direction generally orthogonal to the first direction. Furthermore, in the assembly, the force measured in the first direction is equal to the difference between the outputs of the first sensors, and the force measured in the second direction is equal to the difference between the outputs of said
20 second sensors. According to another aspect of the preferred embodiment, the sum of the outputs of the first sensors and the second sensors equals a force in a third direction orthogonal to the first and second directions.

According to a further aspect of the invention, a three-axis sensor assembly embedded in an elastomeric material includes a first sensing element
25 generating a first output indicative of strain in a first direction, and a second sensing element generating a second output indicative of strain in a second direction orthogonal to the first direction. Moreover, the sum of the first and second outputs is indicative of strain in a third direction orthogonal to both the first direction and the second direction.

According to a still further aspect of the invention, a sensor assembly embedded in an elastomeric material includes a pair of first strain sensors disposed on first opposed faces of a flexible pyramid-shaped body, the first strain sensors detecting a force in a first direction. In addition, the first strain sensors generate 5 corresponding output signals in response to the force in the first direction, and wherein the force in the first direction is generally equal to the difference between the output signals of the first strain sensors. In one embodiment, the elastomeric material comprises a vehicle tire. In yet another embodiment, a plurality of the sensing assemblies are disposed in mutually spaced relationship around the perimeter of the 10 tire.

According to another aspect of the invention, the assembly includes a pair of second strain sensors disposed on second opposed faces of the body, the second opposed faces being disposed adjacent to the first opposed faces, and the second strain sensors detecting a force in a second direction generally orthogonal to the first 15 direction. Further, the second strain sensors generate corresponding output signals in response to the force in the second direction, and wherein the force in the second direction is generally equal to the difference between the output signals of the second strain sensors.

These and other objects, features, and advantages of the invention will become 20 apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description and the accompanying drawings. It should be understood, however, that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the present invention, are given by way of illustration and not of limitation. Many changes and modifications may be made within the scope of the present invention 25 without departing from the spirit thereof, and the invention includes all such modifications.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A preferred exemplary embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which like reference numerals represent like parts 30 throughout, and in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic illustration of a prior art resistive strain gauge;

Figures 1A-1D are schematic illustrations of exemplary strain gauges for use in a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

5 Figure 2 is a schematic illustration of an elastomeric element under sheer strain;

Figure 3 is a schematic illustration, similar to Figure 2, showing an elastomeric element under compressive strain;

10 Figure 4 is a perspective view of a sensor assembly according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the assembly being embedded in an elastomeric body;

Figure 5 is perspective view of a sensor assembly according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, illustrating strain sensors mounted on a pyramid-shaped body embedded in the elastomeric material;

15 Figures 6A and 6B are schematic circuit diagrams for differentially measuring strain detected by resistive strain gauges, according to a preferred embodiment;

Figure 7 is a schematic circuit diagram for differentially measuring strain in three axes using, in part, the circuit of Figure 6B;

20 Figure 8 is a partially broken away cross-sectional view of the components of the sensor assembly of a preferred embodiment of the invention;

Figure 9 is a partially broken away cross-sectional view of the components of the sensor assembly according to an alternative embodiment;

Figure 10 is a partially broken away cross-sectional view of a tire tread having a sensor assembly embedded therein according to a preferred embodiment;

Figure 11 is a schematic side elevational view of a tire including a plurality of sensor assemblies of the preferred embodiment disposed around the perimeter of the tire;

Figure 12 is a schematic circuit diagram illustrating the outputs of a plurality
5 of sensor assemblies coupled to a sensor bus;

Figure 13 is a schematic circuit diagram, similar to Figure 7, showing a more generalized configuration of circuit components;

Figure 14 is a schematic circuit diagram illustrating an alternate sensor bus to the bus shown in Figure 12, wherein the strain sensors of the sensor assemblies are
10 connected in parallel;

Figure 15 is a schematic circuit diagram illustrating another alternative sensor bus to the bus shown in Figure 12, wherein the strain sensors of the sensor assemblies are connected in series;

Figure 16 is a schematic illustration of a parallel plate capacitor sensor used as
15 the strain sensors of the sensor assemblies of Figures 4 and 5;

Figures 17A—17D are schematic circuit diagrams associated with using an alternative strain sensor;

Figures 18 and 19 are partially broken away cross-sectional views similar to Figures 8 and 9, illustrating the components of alternative embodiments of the sensor
20 assembly of the present invention; and

Figures 20 and 21 are partially broken away cross-sectional views of alternative embodiments of the sensor assemblies of Figures 18 and 19.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to Figure 2, the effects of shear strain on a parallelogram-shaped
25 elastomeric element 10 are shown. Element 10 has two diagonal axes a_1 and a_2 that intersect. When shear strain is applied, forces F_1 and F_2 act on opposed top and

bottom surfaces 12, 14, respectively, of element 10. In response, elastomeric element 10 flexes and first diagonal axis a_1 elongates and second diagonal axis a_2 compresses. Note that that strain forces F_1 and F_2 are equal and opposite.

The force ($F_1 = F_2$) is equal to the strain measured along a_1 minus the strain
5 measured along a_2 . In this first order approximation of the response, a_1 is an axis of elongation and a_2 is an axis of contraction. Notably, element 10 can be characterized by a range of aspect ratios, thus defining any possible angle between a_1 and a_2 depending upon desired sensor sensitivity, etc.

In Figure 3, compressive forces acting on element 10 are similarly shown in a
10 first order approximation. Again F_1 and F_2 act on opposed surfaces 12, 14 of element 10 and are generally equal. However, in this case, F_1 and F_2 are compressive and each diagonal axis a_1 and a_2 is contracted as each side surface 16, 18 of element 10 bulges outwardly. Again, the compressive force is equal to a sum of the strain
15 measured along axes a_1 and a_2 . In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, an arrangement of strain sensors is employed to measure these shear and compressive forces in three dimensions.

With further reference to Figures 2 and 3, in the case of a tread block of a tire tread, F_1 would be applied by the road surface, and F_2 would be applied by the tire carcass. This shear strain is analogous to a lateral or linear acceleration of the vehicle
20 acting on the tread rubber at the road surface. Similarly, the compressive strain shown in Figure 3 is typically always present in the contact region of the tire and will vary as the weight of the car shifts in response to turning, accelerating and braking, for example.

Turning to Figure 4, a sensor assembly 20 including an arrangement of strain
25 sensors for measuring strain forces exerted on an elastomeric body 21 is shown. Assembly 20 measures strain forces in a first direction (e.g., the direction of the forces F_1 and F_2 in Figures 2 and 3), as well as strain forces in two directions each orthogonal to the first direction. Note that directions "X", "Y" and "Z" are used herein in conventional fashion, merely as a matter of convenience to illustrate three
30 orthogonal directions.

More particularly, a first pair of strain sensors 22, 24 are disposed along corresponding axes 26, 28 that lie in the X-Z plane, as defined in FIGURE 4. Sensors 22, 24 measure tensile strain along their respective axes to collectively determine the amount of shear force in a first direction (e.g., the X direction as shown in Figure 3).

- 5 Axes 26, 28 generally correspond to axes a_1 and a_2 (Figures 2 and 3), and thus the force measured by sensors 22, 24 is equal to a differential measurement of the outputs of sensor 22 and sensor 24, as described previously. This force is equal to the amount of shear force in the X direction. Notably, axes 26, 28, along which corresponding sensors 22, 24 are placed, intersect the axis which defines the direction the strain is to
10 be measured (the x axis in Figure 3) at an angle θ . Angle θ can be selected according to a number of variables including desired sensitivity of the sensor. In a preferred embodiment, θ is forty-five degrees.

- Similar to sensors 22, 24, a second pair of sensors 30, 32 for measuring, among other things, forces in a second direction are disposed along corresponding
15 axes 34, 36 which reside in a plane orthogonal to the X-Z plane, the Y-Z plane. Axes 34, 36 intersect the axis of interest (the Y axis) at an angle θ , preferably the same angle at which axes 26, 28 lie relative to the X-axis. Again, the force measured by sensors 30, 32 is equal to the shear strain measured by sensor 30 minus the shear strain measured by sensor 32. This force is the amount of shear strain along the Y-
20 axis.

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- Using sensor assembly 20 to obtain a measure of both the shear force in the X direction and the shear force in the Y direction, as described above, a compressive force along the Z-axis can be determined. In particular, the compressive force in the Z direction is equal to the sum of the tensile strains measured by sensors 22, 24, 26,
25 and 28. In this way, a separate sensor arrangement for measuring compressive force is not required.

Turning next to Figure 5, rather than embedding sensors 22, 24, 30, 32 directly in elastomeric body 21 as shown in Figure 4, a sensor assembly 40 employs a flexible pyramid-shaped body or insert 42 having four faces 44, 46, 48, 50 to which sensors 22, 24, 30, 32 are coupled, respectively. Pyramid 42 is preferably embedded in

5 elastomeric body 21 (described in further detail below) to measure strain forces exerted thereon.

Pyramid 42 may be made of the same material as the surrounding elastomer of body 21, or may be made of some other appropriate material. Further pyramid 42 may be truncated, having a flat top. The incline of faces 44, 46, 48, 50

10 (corresponding generally to angle θ depicted in Figure 4) is chosen to achieve a desired sensitivity of the strain sensors to the applied shear and compressive strains. Moreover, the orientation of pyramid 42 with respect to the applied strain forces may be inverted, thereby inverting the response of the strain sensors 22, 24, 30, 32 to the applied strains.

15 Strain sensors 22, 24, 30, 32 of the sensor assembly (20 in Figure 3, 40 in Figure 4) may be any sensor that changes one or more measurable properties as a result of strain along at least one axis. For example, a first preferred type of strain sensor was shown in Figure 1, illustrating a metal foil or a metal wire resistive strain gauge. This sensor requires either a DC or an AC excitation voltage to generate a

20 strain signal. Moreover, it is preferably connected in a differential arrangement such as in a Wheatstone bridge circuit (for example, *see* Figures 6A and 6B). Another type of useful strain sensor is a parallel plate capacitor shown in Figure 1A. A parallel plate capacitor may be used to obtain an AC measurement of capacitance. Alternatively, a bias voltage may be applied to the device such that a displacement

25 current is generated when the distance between the plates of the capacitor changes.

In another alternative, the strain sensors may comprise piezoresistive silicon strain gauges, as shown in Figure 1B. This strain gauge is typically constructed of micromachined silicon, doped to an appropriate resistance value. Similar to the metal wire resistive strain gauge shown in Figure 1, the piezoresistive strain gauge is

30 preferably connected in a differential arrangement such as a Wheatstone bridge circuit. Next, the sensors may be piezoelectric devices such as PZT (lead zirconium

titanate), ZnO (zinc oxide), or PVDF (polyvinyl diethyl fluoride) devices, like the schematic example shown in Figure 1C. Piezoelectric devices generate a charge signal in response to the applied strain. A high input impedance buffer is preferably employed with this sensor to preserve low frequency response.

- 5 As shown in Figure 1D, sensors 22, 24, 30, 32 may each be a capacitor formed from two components comprising interdigitated fingers. As applied strain pulls the two components of this sensor away or toward one another, the overlapping area of the fingers will vary, thereby varying the capacitance. Similar to the parallel plate capacitor sensor described previously, the interdigitated capacitor sensor may be used
10 to obtain an AC measurement of capacitance, or a bias voltage may be applied such that a displacement current is generated when the distance between the plates changes. In yet another alternative, a conductive elastomer resistive strain gauge, shown in Figure 1E, may be employed in the sensor assembly (40 in Figure 5, for example). An elastomeric medium, such as rubber is doped with conductive particles,
15 such as carbon black. Applied strain will distort the device, changing the spacing between conductive particles, thereby changing the resistance. Similar to the resistor shown in Figure 1, this sensor requires either a DC or an AC excitation voltage to generate a strain signal. Moreover, the sensor is preferably connected in a differential arrangement such as a Wheatstone bridge circuit. Notably, the above sensors are
20 merely examples of some types of sensors useful in the sensor assemblies of the preferred embodiment, other types of sensing elements could be used as sensors 22, 24, 30, 32, as well as any combination of the above.

Next, turning to Figures 6A and 6B, the output of the resistive-type strain gauges is preferably measured differentially, as described above. Figures 6A and 6B
25 show two differential Wheatstone bridge circuit arrangements 50, 52, respectively, capable of measuring strain forces in a single axis. In each case, resistors x_1 and x_2 (for example, 22 and 24 in Figure 4 for making x-axis measurements) are strain sensors, preferably disposed as shown in the pyramid arrangement of the preferred embodiment shown in Figure 5. Resistors R_1 and R_2 are reference resistors,
30 insensitive to strain. R_1 and R_2 preferably have a thermal response that is matched to strain sensors x_1 and x_2 . R_1 and R_2 are also preferably of the same resistance value as

- the nominal value of x_1 and x_2 . R_i , R_f , x_1 , x_2 are preferably between 120Ω to $1 k\Omega$, and more preferably are approximately 350Ω . R_i is the input resistor for the inverting amplifier and R_f is the feedback resistor, and define the gain of the amplifier. Preferably, resistors R_i and R_f are selected so as to yield an amplifier gain of about 5 100, as is conventional for standard foil-type strain gauges.

More particularly, the output V_o of circuits 50, 52 is indicative of the amount of strain force (for example, shear force) detected by strain sensors x_1 , x_2 , wherein output V_o of differential circuit 50 is generally equal to

$$10 \quad V_o = (V^+) \left(\frac{R_f}{R_i} \right) \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{x_2}{x_1 + x_2} \right) \quad Eqn. 1$$

wherein V^+ is the excitation voltage (typically, 3 volts), and a_1 and a_2 are resistance values associated with the strain sensors which, again, have a nominal value preferably equal to 350Ω , and R_f and R_i are the feedback and input resistors, respectively. On the other hand, the output V_o of differential circuit 52 is generally 15 equal to,

$$V_o = (V^+) \left(\frac{R_f}{R_i} \right) \left(\frac{R_2}{x_2 + R_2} - \frac{R_1}{x_1 + R_1} \right) \quad Eqn. 2$$

wherein the variables are defined as in Equation 1.

Notably, circuit 50 in Figure 6A references a_1 to a_2 . One advantage of circuit 20 50 is that it can readily cancel unwanted signals since both of these resistors are preferably identical and are similarly disposed, for example on the pyramid (42 in Figure 5). Further, as such, circuit 50 is easily balanced and is thermally stable. On the other hand, circuit 52 in Figure 6B has advantages in that it is more readily 25 adapted to incorporation in a circuit that is capable of providing three axes of differential measurement from, for example, the four sensors 22, 24, 30, 32 disposed on pyramid 42. A circuit 60 incorporating circuit 52 for making three-axis measurements is shown in Figure 7.

With reference to Figure 7, for resistive-type strain gauges, circuit 60 is employed for making three axis strain measurements. Preferably, two circuits 62, 64

(similar to circuit 52 in Figure 6B) having corresponding strain sensors x_1 , x_2 and y_1 , y_2 , respectively, are electrically coupled to measure shear strain in the x and y axes, respectively. V_{ox} and V_{oy} are computed according to Equation 2 and are indicative of shear strain in the x and y axes, respectively. More particularly, the amount of shear
 5 strain in the x and y axes is generally equal to, respectively,

$$\frac{V_o}{V^+} = \left(\frac{R_f}{R_i} \right) \left(\frac{R_2}{x_2 + R_2} - \frac{R_1}{x_1 + R_1} \right) \quad Eqn. 3$$

and

$$10 \quad \frac{V_o}{V^+} = \left(\frac{R_f}{R_i} \right) \left(\frac{y_2}{R_2 + y_2} - \frac{y_1}{R_1 + y_1} \right) \quad Eqn. 4$$

wherein the variables are defined as described above, except y_1 and y_2 are a measure of y axis shear strain.

A third amplifier circuit 66 sums the response of all four sensors x_1 , x_2 , y_1 , y_2
 15 (corresponding to sensors 22, 24, 30, 32, for example) to give a signal corresponding to compressive strain in the z axis. Notably, x-axis stage or circuit 62 includes strain sensors x_1 , x_2 on the positive side of the reference resistors R_1 and R_2 , and y-axis stage or circuit 64 includes strain sensors y_1 , y_2 on the negative or ground side of the reference resistors. As a result, the x and y strain signals generated by resistive strain
 20 sensors x_1 , x_2 , y_1 , y_2 can be summed by using differential z circuit 66 since their polarities are inverted with respect to each other (i.e., the inverted polarity of the two causes z-axis circuit 66, which is a differential circuit, to add the outputs of the strain sensors). The amount of compressive or z-axis strain in this case is generally given by,

$$25 \quad \frac{V_o}{V^+} = - \left(\frac{R_f}{R_i} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{R_1}{x_1 + R_1} + \frac{R_2}{x_2 + R_2} + \frac{y_1}{R_1 + y_1} + \frac{y_2}{R_2 + y_2} \right) \quad Eqn. 5$$

wherein the variables are defined as described previously.

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In Figure 8, the components of a sensor assembly 40' are shown arranged according to a preferred embodiment. Sensor assembly 40' includes a flexible

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pyramid-shaped body or insert 70 that is bonded to a surface 74 of a substrate 76 of a flexible printed circuit 72, preferably with an adhesive 77. Printed circuit 72 is fabricated with electrical conductors disposed in an epoxy or polyimide substrate 76, while strain sensors 22, 24 (which measure shear strain in a first direction, for example, the x direction) are electrically attached to flexible printed circuit 72 via a connection 78. Moreover, sensors 22, 24 are bonded to surfaces 80, 82, respectively, of flexible pyramid-shaped body 70, preferably by epoxy 71. Similar connections are made for a second pair of sensors (not shown) that measure strain forces in a second direction orthogonal to the first direction, for example, the y direction as shown in Figure 4. Alternatively, substrate 76 could be a silicon integrated circuit (IC) fabricated in conventional fashion. The entire sensor assembly 40' may optionally be potted or coated in a material 84 such as an epoxy or some other material suitable to the user, for example, to scale the strain forces exerted on sensors 22, 24, as discussed in further detail below in conjunction with one preferred application of the present invention.

In an alternative to sensor assembly 40' of Figure 8, an arrangement of components of a sensor assembly 40'' is shown in Figure 9. Sensor assembly 40'' includes a flexible printed circuit 88 having electrical conductors and circuit components (see Figures 6A, 6B and 7) formed in a substrate 90. Substrate 90 has a cutout 92 for a flexible generally pyramid-shaped body 86 to pass through. Body 86 is formed with a flat base 94 having flanges 96, 98 extending outwardly. A top surface 100 of base 94, and particularly flanges 96, 98, is bonded to the bottom surface of the substrate 90 of flexible circuit 88. As in Figure 8, strain sensors 22, 24 are electrically attached to flexible circuit 88 via a connection 102 and are bonded to surfaces 104, 106 of flexible pyramid-shaped body 86, preferably by epoxy. Again, substrate 90 could be a silicon integrated circuit. Further, the entire assembly 40'' may optionally be potted or coated in a material 108 such as an epoxy or some other appropriate material.

Referring next to Figure 10, as suggested previously, one particularly suitable application of the sensor of the present invention is in a tire monitoring environment. Figure 10 illustrates a cross sectional view of tread rubber portion 112 of a tire 110.

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- A tread block 114 is shown having a device 116 including sensor assembly (for example, 40 in Figure 5) embedded therein. Notably, device 116 is shown as a square and is oriented to indicate the portion of tread block 114 that is represented in the strain diagrams of Figures 2 and 3. Preferably, device 116 is located in a tread block
- 5 at or near the center portion of the cross-section of the tire so as to ensure the device measures forces acting in the contact region of the tire.

- According to a preferred embodiment, sensor assembly 40, having embedded resistive sensors oriented within elastomeric material 21 (such as tread rubber, 112 in Figure 10) as shown in Figure 5, provides readily adaptable three-axis strain
- 10 measurements for the tire monitoring application. During tire operation, strain forces, compressive and shear, acting on the tire are communicated to the sensor assembly 40 such that the forces acting on the tire can be monitored. With pyramid-shaped body 42, accurate orientation of the sensors and maintenance of that orientation throughout the processing of the tire is achieved. Notably, the pyramid-shaped body 42 can be
- 15 modified to scale the strain exerted on the sensors so that they experience forces primarily in their normal operating range, either by adjusting the elastic modulus of the pyramid material itself, or by adjusting the aspect ratio of the pyramid, the aspect ratio being defined by the ratio of the height "h" and width "w" of body 42, as illustrated in Figure 5.
- 20 In embedding sensor assembly (for example, 40, 40', or 40'' in the above Figures) in a tire, or other elastomeric material 21 for that matter, the assembly is preferably introduced to the elastomeric material (in this case, tread rubber) in its uncured state. The tire would then be assembled from its components. A combination of tread rubber and an underlying fiber layer are typically slid into place
- 25 over a tire carcass (not shown). The assembly is then placed in a curing press. The press applies about 400 psi at about 180°C. This forms the tread pattern with a mold and vulcanizes the rubber. According to this process, the sensor assembly must withstand the temperature and pressure conditions without allowing the strain sensors to change their orientation. By utilizing pyramid-shaped body 42 and selecting
- 30 appropriate materials to compose the sensor assembly (as shown in Figures 8 and 9, for example) these requirements are achieved.

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Notably, the operating range of the sensor must be considered in the manufacturing process. The tread rubber in the position to be measured will experience a maximum shear strain of about 10%, or 100,000 micro strains. Taking a typical foil type resistive strain gauge for example, fatigue and failure will occur if the 5 gauge is repeatedly overstrained. At 1500 micro strain, the gauge will fail after about a million cycles, which would occur in about a thousand miles in a tire. At 1200 micro strain, the gauge will last approximately 100,000 miles. Generally, the amount of strain experienced by a device embedded within another material is related to the ratio of the elastic modulus of the materials. Tread rubber has a modulus of elasticity 10 of about 3-7 Mega Pascals. The foil gauge is preferably encapsulated in polyimide or epoxy (as shown, for example, in Figure 8 at 84) which has a modulus of elasticity of about 3-7 Giga Pascals, thus providing a scale factor of about 1000.

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Overall, the amount of strain incurred by the sensor assembly including metal resistor strain gauges can be scaled by one or more of the three following 15 components: the dimensions or composition of the pyramid-shaped body (for example, 42 in Figure 5), the strain gauge encapsulation, or the adhesive or potting material. Alternatively, or in combination with one or more of these components, a topping or coating layer may be added to further scale the strain exerted on the sensor. The topping, for example, may be brass. In the case where the strain sensor is not a 20 metal resistor, these components, including the topping layer, may still be used to scale the strain at the sensor, however, other types of sensors, such as some of those described above, may not incorporate encapsulation.

With respect to the characteristics of the pyramid-shaped body (for example, 42 in Figure 5), the body may be constructed of natural or synthetic rubber. Since the 25 pyramid must maintain the orientation of the sensors during tire curing (i.e., vulcanization), the body is preferably made of pre-cured rubber, or a synthetic rubber which is stable above curing temperatures. Preferably, the hardness of the body is equal or greater than that of the tread rubber where the device will be embedded. Tread rubber is usually between 50 and 70 on a Shore A hardness scale. For greater 30 stiffness, or hardness, material such as polyimide, urethane or epoxy may be used for the body. Metals or crystalline materials may also be used for the pyramid-shaped

- body. However, if the body is too hard with respect to the rubber of the tire, the strain forces may become undetectable. It is also possible, typically at the interface of the body and the tread rubber, that the strain vectors rotate out of the pyramid surfaces due to the coupling imperfections at the boundary. In this case, one remedy is to
- 5 modify the aspect ratio of the body to optimize the sensitivity of the x and y axes with respect to the z axis measurement.

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Moreover, encapsulation, adhesive, and potting may comprise three different materials, or may be reduced to one or two unique materials, thereby combining their form and functions. First, metal foil type strain gauges are often provided with epoxy or polyimide encapsulation. Next, the sensor must be adhered to the pyramid-shaped body by some means. Adhesion between the components of the device is vital for its survival. The components may be of different materials with different elastic properties. The adhesive must bond these components and withstand billions of strain cycles without failure. Some materials which meet these requirements include epoxy, 10 polyimide and polyurethane. Epoxy is the preferred adhesive because of its ability to adhere well and remain temperature resistant. The adhesive is preferably applied as a thin layer between components, such as between the body and the sensors. Otherwise, in addition to the thin layer of adhesive between components, an excess may be applied, such that the assembly is potted, partially or entirely, with the 15 adhesive to insure a uniform and controllable outer surface. Alternatively, two different materials may be used for adhesion between components and for potting, respectively. Notably, however, the outermost surface (e.g., the potting) of the three-axis device should be of a material that is compatible with the embedding and curing process.

25 In general, encapsulation serves two main functions. First, the encapsulation material should be readily adaptable to facilitating a secure connection with the pyramid-shaped body. The encapsulation may also serve as a means to scale the strain at the sensor, based on selected differences in moduluses of elasticity.

Next, with particular reference to the tire monitoring application, the available 30 power is very limited. High resistance strain gauges can be employed to reduce power consumption. They may, however, have a shorter fatigue life due to thinner

conductors. Lower voltage excitation can also be used to trade off signal-to-noise for lower power. AC excitation of the resistor gauges can also reduce power consumption, but add to circuit complexity. Alternatively, a piezoelectric sensor can advantageously be used since it draws no current.

- 5 The flex circuit (for example, 72 in Figure 8) which acts as the substrate for the electrical wiring of the device is preferably constructed of polyimide or epoxy as in the case of most readily available flex circuit products. Bonding between the substrate and the pyramid should be appropriate for the materials being bonded to maintain the integrity of the bond. The substrate may also incorporate a set of four
 10 strain sensing devices to complete the bridge circuit with the four sensors on the pyramid-shaped body. Again, in an alternative, the substrate is a silicon integrated circuit, incorporating the electronics to difference and amplify the strain signals, as described previously.

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- 15 PZT (lead zirconium titanate) sensors, schematic shown in Figure 1C, can be used in place of resistive strain gauges in order to save power. PZT is brittle yet highly sensitive. To bring the strain into the range of these devices, the pyramid-shaped body is made of a relatively hard epoxy, and the sensor assembly is preferably encapsulated in the same epoxy. In one arrangement, the device could be assembled from four individual piezo crystals. Otherwise, PZT could be deposited on the body
 20 itself, or on a substrate to be formed into a pyramid-shaped body.

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- 25 In Figure 11, multiple devices 116 (Figure 10) including sensor assemblies (for example 40 in Figure 5) are distributed around the circumference of tire 110. Any number of sensor assemblies may be employed. Preferably, the sensors are separated sufficiently along the circumference such that only one sensor is allowed to pass through the tire's contact region at any particular time. Notably, an increase in the number of sensor assemblies will decrease the sensitivity of any one sensor assemblies if they are summed or averaged together as in the case with any of the sensor busses described hereinafter. The preferred number of sensors is between 3 and 10.

- In many applications, including the tire monitoring application described above, it is desirable to have multiple sensor assemblies positioned at different locations in the environment. Referring to Figure 12, in order to avoid independent processing of a multitude of three axis sensor outputs, a sensing system 120 including
- 5 a sensor bus 122 is employed to couple the outputs of a plurality of sensor assemblies so that the outputs can be summed or averaged via sensor bus 122 which connects each of sensor assemblies together. System 120 is appropriate for each of the different types of strain sensors discussed previously, provided the outputs of sensor assemblies are buffered by an amplifier 124 (or transistor) in conventional fashion.
- 10 Preferably, each buffer circuit 124 includes a resistor 126 that couples the corresponding strain sensor output to sensor bus 122, and in particular, one conductor of bus 122 for each strain axis being monitored.

Next, bus 122 terminates at an independent summing or averaging amplifier 128 associated with each strain axis. As a result, the sensor outputs of the plurality of

15 three axis sensor assemblies are reduced to three signals. The data output from amplifiers 128, 129, 130 is communicated to a data transmitter 131 for transmission to, for example, a remote location for further processing.

Notably, as mentioned above, in the case of multiple sensor assemblies in the tire monitoring application, the assemblies are preferably disposed at equal intervals

20 around the circumference of the tire. Moreover, the intervals are preferably large enough such that no more than one sensor assembly passes through the contact region of the tire at any particular time. As a result, sensing system 120 can readily obtain three axis measurements at a particular location of the tire. Furthermore, by reducing the number of signals with this arrangement, system 120 provides significant

25 advantages, especially when the signals communicated to data transmitter 131 is a wireless data link including antenna 132. Notably, the limited bandwidth of data transmitter 131 and the power requirements for increasing the bandwidth or adding channels, render it prohibitive to transmit output signals from each axis of each sensor assembly independently.

30 Referring next to Figure 13, a more generalized schematic 150 of the circuit shown in Figure 7 is illustrated, including an x-axis measuring stage 152, and a y-axis

measuring stage 154. Unlike the circuit in Figure 7, the amplifiers 156 are shown as general circuit blocks without indication of the gain elements, i.e. resistors. Resistors 158 are shown at the outputs of the amplifiers associated with the three axes being measured for the purpose of summing the corresponding outputs of the sensor
5 assemblies via sensor bus 122 of Figure 12. Circuit 150 is preferably used for the resistive strain sensors (described previously) when sensor bus 122 of Figure 12 is employed. Sensor bus 122 of Figure 12, employing circuit 150, requires three signal wires associated with each axis of measured strain force, plus the power and ground wires, for a total of five wires to be routed to the location of each sensor assembly, for
10 example, 40 in Figure 5.

Figure 14 illustrates an alternative to bus 122 shown in Figure 12 wherein a circuit 160 has a passive sensor bus 162. A Wheatstone bridge circuit associated with each sensor assembly (for example, 40 in Figure 5), 1 to n, is connected to a differential pair of sensors associated with the x-axis strain measurement (for
15 example, sensors 22, 24 in Figure 5), and with the y-axis strain measurement (for example, sensors 30, 32 in Figure 5), respectively. The bridge circuit of each device can be considered to be in parallel with the other bridge circuits on sensor bus 162 each sending output signals to a common set of buffer amplifiers 164 associated with, for example, three axes of strain measurements. The output of amplifiers 164 is then
20 communicated to, for example, data transmitter 131 of Figure 12. Circuit 120 typically has better noise immunity than circuit 160 due to the proximity of buffer amplifiers 126 to the strain sensing elements. However, circuit 162 includes fewer active components and consumes less power due to the elimination of the plurality of buffer amplifiers at the location of each sensor assembly. Sensor bus 162, also in
25 contrast to bus 122 requires four (4) signal wires in addition to the power and ground wires, for a total of six (6) wires to be routed to each sensor assembly location.

Contrary to the parallel arrangement of circuit 160 in Figure 14, Figure 15 illustrates a circuit 170 having a sensor bus 172 which connects the strain sensors of the multiple sensor assemblies in series. The advantage associated with circuit 170 is
30 a high net resistance between power and ground. As a result, circuit 170 has a low power consumption. In Figure 15, the reference resistors 178 (see Figures 6A and 6B

and the associated description) are combined for all sensor assemblies on sensor bus 172 into four resistors at buffer amplifiers 174, such that the value is the sum of the reference resistors combined. Notably, resistors 176 may be distributed among the different locations of the sensor assemblies.

- 5 Referring next to Figure 16, a sensor assembly 180 having a pair of parallel plate capacitive sensors 182, 184 disposed on opposed faces of a pyramid-shaped body 186 is shown. Sensors 182, 184 measure strain forces along the axes of elongation and contraction a_1 , a_2 as before, wherein axes a_1 and a_2 are illustrated in reverse to indicate their effect normal to the plane of the plates of capacitive sensors
- 10 182, 184. Preferably, the pyramid-shaped body 186 is made of the same flexible material in which sensor assembly 180 is embedded, or at least in a material of comparable flexibility. Also, the dielectric (not shown) between the capacitor plates of sensors 182, 184 is a flexible material similar to the material of pyramid-shaped body 186 as well as the surrounding elastomeric material. For an applied shear strain,
- 15 illustrated by forces F_1 and F_2 , the a_1 axis will elongate while the a_2 axis will contract. The effect of this corresponding distortion will be an increase in plate separation of capacitive sensor 184, and a corresponding decrease in plate separation of capacitance sensor 182. Similar to the previous embodiments, the differential change in capacitance between sensors 182 and 184 is detected by an appropriate circuit
- 20 conventional in the art to generate a signal indicative of the strain force.

- Referring next to Figures 17A-17D, circuits for determining strain forces detected by a piezoelectric strain sensor 192 are illustrated. In each case, it is preferable to locate a buffer amplifier circuit in close proximity to the sensor 192. In Figure 17A, a buffer amplifier circuit 190 includes a charge amplifier where V_{out} equals Q/C . In Figure 17B, a circuit 194 coupled to a piezoelectric sensor 192 includes a non-inverting voltage gain amplifier conventional in the art. In Figure 17C, a buffer circuit 196 coupled to sensor 192 includes an inverting voltage gain amplifier which may also act as a charge amplifier, as is conventional in the art. In Figure 17D, buffer circuit 198 comprises a field effect transistor (FET) circuit
- 25 interface for buffering the outputs of the sensor assemblies.

Turning to Figure 18, in each of the above cases where a buffer amplifier is located in close proximity to the sensor assembly, the buffer amplifier is preferably mounted under the pyramid-shaped body of the sensor assembly on the opposite side of the flexible substrate. In Figure 18, one embodiment of this configuration the
5 amplifier is part of an IC 202 that is electrically bonded directly to conductors on a substrate via a connection 204. Inputs and outputs to the IC may be connected in this way to the multiple conductors patterned on the substrate. Alternatively, in Figure 19, the configuration 210 utilizes wire bonds 212 to make the electrical connection from the substrate to the IC 202. In Figure 19, it is necessary to "pot" the wire bonds in an
10 epoxy 214 or other equivalent material, as described previously.

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~~Referring to Figure 20, in an alternative to the mounting of the silicon IC underneath the pyramid-shaped body of the sensor assembly shown in Figures 18 and 19, a silicon IC 222 is mounted adjacent to the body of sensor assembly 220. Figure 20 shows IC 222 mounted on the opposite side of the substrate 76 relative to the
15 mounting of the pyramid-shaped body 70, while Figure 21 illustrates an IC 222 being mounted on the same side of substrate 76 as the pyramid-shaped body 70. In either case, the IC 202 in Figures 20 and 21 may be connected through direct electrical bonding as in Figure 18, or by wire bonding as in Figure 19.~~

20 The scope of the invention is not to be limited by the descriptions provided above, but rather is to be limited solely by the scope of the claims which follow.